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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01203838

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AAYUSH SAINI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24-08-24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga School, Karol Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

There are close to 550 tribal groups existing in India with ~~unique~~ diverse cultural and traditional values.

Tribal Art ⇒ Cultural perspectives

1) Crafts are being made from forest produce
- shows their unique cultural relation with the forest.

2) Paintings are made using natural products and depicts
- Day to day life
- Festivities
- Rituals

Eg: Phad painting of Jharkhand shows after life rituals

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Tribal Art ⇒ Value of Indian Tribal Communities

1) Group Cohessiveness

(Eg): Warli Art depicts individual holding hands

2) Dance and music – to pray to local land and practicing tradition

(Eg): Seeking blessing by dancing before going for hunt (Santhal Tribe)

3) Worshipping nature & using only fallen produce to practice art. (Eg): Khond tribe.

4) Art of traditional healing – using forest produces for making medicines.

There's a need for Cultural mapping of the tribal groups and subsequently planning for their preservation

2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Unique ideologies and approaches to protest against the British rule resulted in suppression of Britishers from multiple dimensions. Some followed Constitutional methods other became revolutionaries

Similarities in Gandhi-Nehru ideology

1) Both were largely non-violent in their approaches

2) Both sought the participation of masses for overturning British rule (Eg): during QIM.

3) Both were against societal inequilities and appealed masses to target ~~also~~ towards a common goal

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4) Both were critical towards democratic setup (though difference in both existed)

Contrasting features

1) Nehru was socialistic in character. Gandhi Ji praised for local government governance system.

2) Nehru agreed to follow Constitutional methods (Election participation) Gandhi Ji opted the method of Satyagrah to raise voice

3) Nehru was in favour of industrialization and, globalization and modern education Gandhi Ji was bit conservative in this regard.

4) Sense of protest has outrightly non-violent character for Gandhi Ji. Nehru vouched for active resistance allowing violence at some instance

Despite, difference. Gandhi Ji made Nehru his successor.

3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Rapid delocalization took place after WW II ended in 1945 due to change in socio-political and economical setup of the geopolitics

Key factors for acceleration of decolonization

1) Changing world order

- US and USSR emerged as prominent power (favoured decolonization)
- Decline in Britain's and France's hegemony (largest colonizers)
- Formation of multilateral institutions (United Nations) (favoured decolonization)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Change in Economic setup

- large resource loss for allied power (unviable for holding colonies)

3) Social factors

- Rise in nationalistic movements in the colonies.
- Image of a "white man" degraded in mind of people.

4) Other factors

- humiliations for British and French in Suez crisis (1955)
- Rise of Global South
  - Non Aligned movement (called for decolonization)

Despite decolonization, number of nations ~~peoples~~ faced neo-imperialism, partitions and misadministrations; whose impacts are visible even today.

4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban centres are growing rapidly to cater rapid urbanization [50% population by 2050]. This is leading to over-exploitation of natural resources.

Human encroachments of water bodies

- Diversions for agriculture/aquaculture
- Reclamation of land for infrastructure construction
- Hampering catchment area with extreme concretization
- To give way to tourist activities around water bodies

Impacts

1) Environmental Impact

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- loss of flora - fauna
  (Eg): Dam construction restricts fishes movement
- Rise in events such as Heat-wave due to decline in cooling effect

2) Extreme events

- Urban flooding - due to mismanagement of catchments (Eg 2020 Hyderabad)
- Drought Conditions - (Eg): Chennai

3) Economic losses

- Decline in fisheries due to pollution and encroachments
- Decline in tourism

4) Social losses

- demeaning ecocentrism
- loss of culture (Eg): Chhath Puja.

There's a need to deeply ~~inherit~~ ingrain the ideology LIFE (lifestyle for environment) to preserve these water bodies in Urban centres.

5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Transportation systems helps in marketing, movements and regional development ⇒ Acts as lifeline of economy

Physical features influencing transportation

1) Water rich region ⇒ better waterways

(Eg): West Bengal (National waterway 1)

2) Plains ⇒ helps in expansion of roads / railways

(Eg): Gangaplain most dense road/rail network.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Uneven Topography ⇒ Better air services as compared to plains

(Eg): Helicopter services in Himalayas

4) Mineral resources → location of resources helps in developing the ~~local~~ ~~vital~~ transport networks for mobilization

(Eg): DRSCs from coal-iron bearing regions

Way forward

1.) Interlink the transport networks to prevent silos functioning

(Eg): Multimodal projects

2) Augment initiatives like Gati-Shakti

3) Healthy balance between development and environment protection

Current 14% of GDP ⇒ logistical cost needs to be brought down to 7-8%.

6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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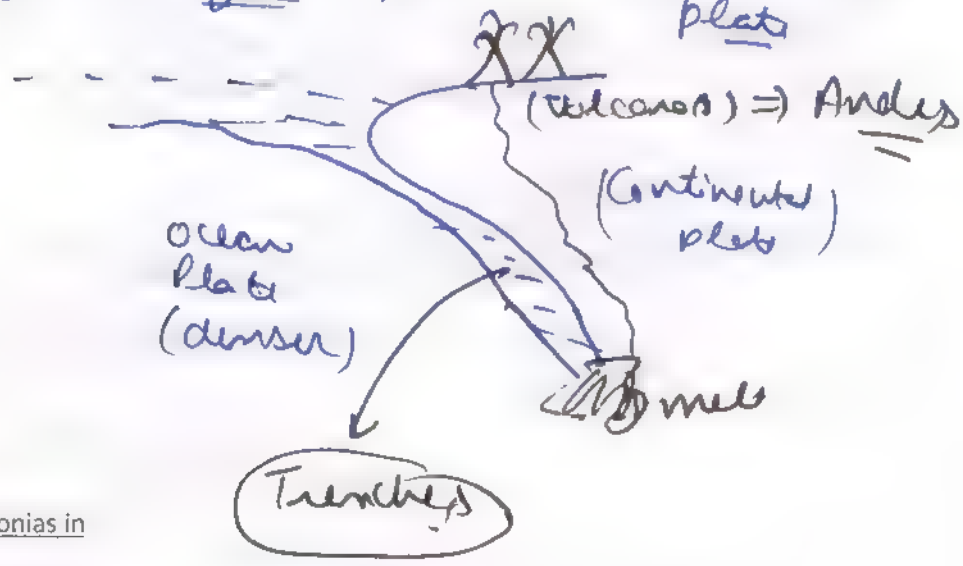
Ocean trenches are the unique low lying features whose depth are several thousands meters ~~than~~ greater than the other local features.

Formation of Trenches

Forms at Convergent boundaries

when ocean plate submerges down the continental plate

Eg: Nazca plate - South America plate



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Significant characteristics

1) Often accompanied by volcanic activity at the sea-level due to melting of ocean plate
   (Eg): Andes mountain

2) Great depths provide for distinct reliefs and flora-fauna as compared to other local features.

3) Acts as a point of Earthquake activity ⇒ Tsunami could also occur through these points.

4) Attracts hundreds of tourists for diving using specialized vessel.
   (Eg): Expedition of Mariana Trench.

Further, ocean mapping being undertaken by Nippon foundation and UNESCO will further reveal more such features of these trenches

7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent, unprecedented cloud burst in Wayanad led to the unfortunate demise of more than 200 people.

Reasons for increasing number of extreme rainfall

1) Global Warming – changing the rainfall pattern of India.
Eg: heavy rainfall followed by Monsoon break.

2) Urbanization – Acts as urban heat dome ⇒ attracts clouds.
Eg: 2020 Hyderabad floods.

3) Extreme weather patterns – cyclones

becoming more prominent ⇒ more extreme rainfall events in BoB.

4) Change in Topography leading to change in wind directions.
(Eg): Accumulation of cloud over the valley due to high wind speed arising due to human activities.

Socio-economic impacts

1) Loss of Agricultural productivity
(Eg: Heavy rain impacts coffee beans)

2) Infrastructural damages and loss of lives (Eg): Extreme rainfall of Manali in 2023

3) Migrations rising ⇒ From Himalayas to plains.

4) Increase in disasters
- Flooding
- Agriculture crisis
- Landslide

India needs to move towards ensemblency model of weather prediction and must provide for disaster calendar to mitigate

उम्मीदवारों के इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसंख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per McKinsey, Indian women contributes merely 17% to ~~global economy~~ India's GDP against global average of 34%

Largest working-age population potential

- To emerge as next manufacturing hub
- To tap in China+1 strategy
- To provide boost to service sector
- For depopulating the agriculture ~~sector~~ sector and improving per capita productivity

Current condition of women

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) PLFS shows 37% of women working (2022-23)
2) 85% of rural women are in primary sector
3) 80% in informal sector
4) Patriarchy, glass ceiling and Pink collarization issues

Cannot afford low participation of women

1) Extra burden on working population (more dependency)
2) Lesser number of workers
3) Against India's vision of women led-development (G-20)
4) Less empowered women

Way Forward

1) Upgrade employability
   - Skilling (DAY-NRLM)
   - Better finance availability (S): Stand up India
2) Augment SHG led microenterprises
3) Attitudinal change to allow women to work
   - Schooling
   - NGOs

As Swami Vivekananda also said like bird cannot fly with one wing, nation cannot develop without women participation

9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Castes are endogamous groups, sharing common names and traditionally practicing common occupation. There are >3000 Jatis in India.

Progressive secularization of Caste

Yes

1) Economic factors

- Post liberalization economy is based on merit and not on caste
- Easier access to financial resources irrespective of caste

2) Social factors

- Industrialization, Urbanization and westernization
- Inter caste and Inter-religion marriages

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are on the rise.

3) Legal / Political factor

- Dalit-Muslim groupings in U.P based on their backwardness.
- Ideology of secularism through fundamental rights
- SC/ST Act etc.

No

1) Caste based politics still prevalent

Eg: Jats politically excluded muslims after Muzaffarnagar violence 2013

2) Political Mobilizations - Eg: Mass movement for Marathas reservation.

3) Violence and social exclusion

Eg: Boycott of Dalit run PDS in Patan district by upper caste.

Thus there exists a paradoxical situation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent report by World inequality Lab provided that 1% of India's wealthiest holds 42% of total wealth.

Fall in overall Poverty

1) MPI report by NITI Aayog
- 25 crore people taken out from poverty since 2014
- MPI down to 11% now

2) Rise in employment opportunities by better education and skill initiatives

3) Food security supports - PM GKAY

But Inequality is rising

1) Post liberalization effects.

(Only 32% wealth was held by Top 1%)

- Provided for unequal opportunities
  - Urban centres grew
  - Agriculture sector fell
  - Service sector got boost

2) Wide disparities
   - Urban - Rural
   - Inter states
   - Caste based
   - Male - female
   - SC/ST

   Due to Socio-Political factors

3) Skilling related setbacks
   - Only 2% skilled → creating more unemployability

4) Corruption / Political nexus / misadministration are yet another causes

5) Skipping of Industrial sector ⇒ direct jump from primary to service sector

Skill development, boost to manufacturing sector and augmenting FPIs could help in nullifying the inequalities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Buddhism initially emerged as a counter ideology to Brahmanism, rejecting social structures and rituals. But sooner the differences started shining.

Competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahmanism and Buddhism

1) Funding:

- both sought the patronages of kings with competition for resources
  (Eg): Satavahanas patronized both
- both got tax free land allocations
  (Eg): Brahmadeya and agraharas

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Followers

- Kings patronized both for political interests
- Generally large landholders and merchants become loyal to both.
- A strict Brahmanism followers also undertook violence against Buddhism
  (Eg): Mihirkula, Sunga rulers killed many monks

3) Their ideology

- Intial ideology has drastic difference

Buddhism	Brahmanism
- ascetic	- Restricted to upper classes
- No rituals	- Rituals
- Idolatry	
- Open to all	

Competition existed

- Later overlapping of ideologies further increased competition (Eg): Idolatry by Both after Mahayana.

How it led to decline of Buddhism?

1) In competition, fell into fallacy of materialism

- accepted gifts like luxuries (lost the original touch with masses)

2) Similar ideologies further overtime created the conflict and competition

3) Ideologies such as enrollment of lower castes, women and slaves was not acceptable to general masses

4) To uphold the supremacy of ~~Bra~~ Brahmanism, many rulers did mass killings.

But despite facing the troubles, Buddhism didn't ceased to exist and ideologies of Buddha still finds relevance in today's time.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Even much before the Britishers' advent of for colonization, number of Europeans came to India. Some for — Travels, exploration
others for — Trade etc

European travellers and their role in shapping our understanding

1) Cultural understanding — Wrote detailed account about the
— art
— literature
— Architecture

(Eg): Conti and Barbosa described the grandeurness of the temple structures of Vijaynagar.
(Eg): Mahanavmi Tibba
— Lotus Mahal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Political understanding – the laws that run the empire.

– about the rulers

– Political setup and feudalism

(Eg): Marco Polo – gave detailed account about how Rudram Devi efficiently ruled Kakatiya kingdom.

3) Social understanding

– some picked up the good features of society to project

– others were critical. (Eg): For Capitism

(Eg): – Francois Bernier ⇒ criticized the backwardness of Indian society in comparison to Europe.

– Tavernier ⇒ Provided for vibrant social setup, not backward but unique

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Economy and lifestyle understanding

- described how India's internal and external trade functioned {gold sink of the world}
- The vibrant textile sector (Eg): Muslin, Chintz (etc).
- Large employment restricted to agriculture

(Eg): Vasco de Gama provided detailed account

Pees provided detailed account for vijaynagara.

It is through these accounts of Europeans we get a clear image of the time, with vibrant features understanding along with critical view of few backwardness

13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Battle of Plassey was the first major battle fought ~~by~~ on Indian grounds by Britishers. It led to starting of British rule in India.

Changed the course of Indian History

1) Political changes
- Slow penetration of Britishers to other parts started
- Took rule under own hands.
- Kings were either made puppets or were outrightly defeated.

2) Social Changes
- Local culture perished or become weak (Eg): Bengali saree

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Traditional Education slowly get demoned.
- New societal laws emerged overtime after the battle.
  (Eg): Ban of female infanticide and Sati.

3) Economic Changes

- ideology of mercentalism started prevailing

Exploitation of colony for raw material

Economic development of homeland

- Traditional industry broke down.
  (Eg): decline of muslin production.
- Agriculture become commercialized
  (Eg): Forced to grow Indigo.

Change of course of the world

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Increase the resource of Britishers (trade and drastakes) ⇒ helped them to colonized other parts of the world

2) Large number of Indian troops fought for britishers to deepen the colonization of

Latin America

South East Asia

3) Battle of Plassey led to the resource accumulation to suppress other European powers

French Dutch Portuguese

4) Through the battle, britishers learned the art of colonizing.

5) Industrialization and globalization loomed after the Battle ⇒ turning point for the world.

Britishers over the year after 1757 emerged out as the strongest force in the world.

14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Partition created a huge refugee crisis with around 60 million people to be relocated in India.

Why it was more difficult in W.B. as compared to ~~partition~~ Punjab

1) Economic factor

- Punjab was more agriculturally productive
  (Basic needs could have met easily)
- Land availability was ~~avai~~ there around ~~in~~ Punjab for allocate to refugees.

2) Geographical factor

- Closeness of Punjab to Delhi helped in better policy implementation

उम्मेदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Large populations of refugees got ~~alloc~~ relocated to Ganga-Yamuna Plain
  - Delhi
  - eastern U.P. and Haryana

3) Demographic factors

- Population of Punjab and around were mostly Hindus
- Bengal had intermixed Hindus and Muslims

4) Social factors

- Bengal took part in freedom struggle more prominently ⇒ the leading were strong
- Less cultural diversity existed in Bengal after partition ⇒ Sense of brotherhood made riots difficult

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Security reasons

- Punjab border was heavily guarded and movements were regulated
- Bengal had relatively porous border ⇒ large amount of illegal refugees come in.

6) Cultural Factors

- Cultural fundamentalism of North East tribes ⇒ disallowed rehabilitation in their lands.

(Eg): ULFA formation took place
{1983 ⇒ Nellie violence}

7) Political lies

- Bengal local leadership of Bangladesh was cooperative with India's just after partition when Jinnah's influence was weak.

The harrows of improper rehabilitation exist even today. CAA '2019 is a positive step in this regard.

15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per our Panchamrit goals, we need to slowly move ~~do~~ towards green energy

- 500GW by 2030
- 50% of total power by renewable by 2030

Economic cost of coal to green energy transition

1) Renewable energy currently is expensive.

2) More land is required to setup green energy plants.
{Land acquisition cost already very high}
Eg: 100s of hectare of solar plant produce same energy as 10 hectare of coal

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) – Coal is indigenously available.
– For green tech we are dependent on imports
(Eg): Solar panels from China

4) Supply chain developed overtime for coal might become redundant
(Eg): DRSCs are being made to smoothen coal supply to thermal power plant

Social cost

1) Unemployment – millions are dependent on coal and mining and transportation
– Green energy requires lesser manpower

2) Further economic backwardness
– Since coal bearing regions are already poor (Eg): Jharkhand, Chattisgarh

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Cultural harm → Coal colonies are culturally vibrant (like a melting pot of culture)

(Eg): Jharia coal mines worker unions

But it is important to switch

1) To meet our INDCs
2) Reverse climate change
3) Global warming will have more socio-economic cost in future.

Way Forward

1) Gradual change {Phase down, not Phase out}
2) Creating renewable energy plants at the locations of Thermal plants.
(Eg): {NTPC floating solar Plant, Telangana}
3) Augment industrial production of green tech to generate employment to counter changes.

Further, scheme such as PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli will help in bringing out this change with less socio-economic impacts

16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Calderas are the large mouths of the volcanos, can be either active or inactive

Formation of Volcanic Calderas

1) Forms, when the ~~lat~~ volcanic burst is very violent,

2) The material released as lava, collapses within the ~~volano~~ volcano.

3) No external features are formed due to ~~less~~ more viscosity of lava with large silica content.

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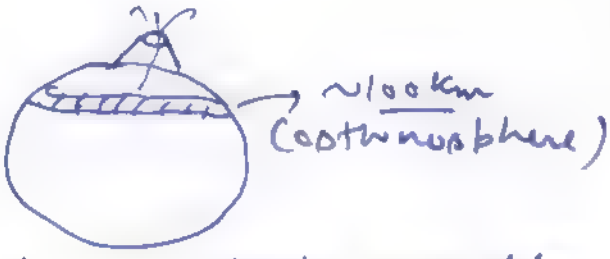
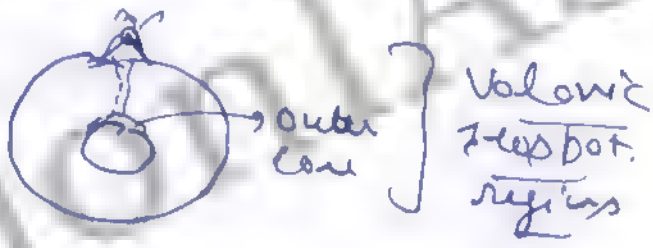
4) Formation could be either from

a) Magma from [asthenosphere]



b) Could be from deep mantle and outer core (mental plume)



5) Over the time Caldera fills with [sediments] and [water] when volcano becomes inactive,

(Eg): Loktak lake manipur

[Scenic beauty of the region]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Lakes and Dense forests are the common features of filled Calderas

(Eg): Unique Phumdis ecosystem of Loktak Lake, Manipur

2) Active calderas attract million tourists across their presence.

- (Eg): Volanic Calderas of Guatemalas.

3) Usage of drones further enhanced their beauty being projected for people.

4) Regions around active calderas are often dried provides for unique landscape with vibrant dark colour rocks. (Eg): Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia.

India, too must promote its Caldera of Loktak lake to attract more tourists each year to feel its beauty.

17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Heat waves is a phenomena when the temperature of a region rises by about 5°C for consecutive 5 days.

Reasons behind increased frequency and intensity

1) Global Warming

- IPCC AR6 states that the global temperature has already touched 1.1°C higher than pre industrialization

Eg: Heat waves became prominent in Europe
{Tropicalization of Temperate Climate}

2) Urbanization

- Lack of green covers and

extensive concretization leading to Urban heat domes ⇒ creating more heat waves

3) Industrialization [Increasing]
- Industrialized regions are heat chambers of machines and power sources
  (Eg): Chotanagpur ~~plateau~~ region (Considered Carbon bomb)

4) Deforestation and decline in green cover and wetlands
- ~~Other~~ Otherwise provides for cooling of the region
  (Eg): Aravali's degradation will lead to increase in instances of heat waves in Delhi

Impact on global food security

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Loss of productivity of the farms
   (Eg): wheat growing will become difficult ~~to grow~~ in [5 types].

2) Heat waves will reduce [marine productivity]
   - decline in fisheries.
   (Eg): Recent marine heat waves in Atlantic

3) Change in [cropping pattern] => difficult to quickly adapt to.
   (Eg): Tropicalization of agriculture in ~~the~~ temperate.

4) Loss of [human productivity] working in farms due to heat stresses.

[Way forward]

1) Expand green covers {Follow Bonn challenge}
2) Adapt to changes {New crop breeds}
3) Net zero as soon as possible (latest by 2050)

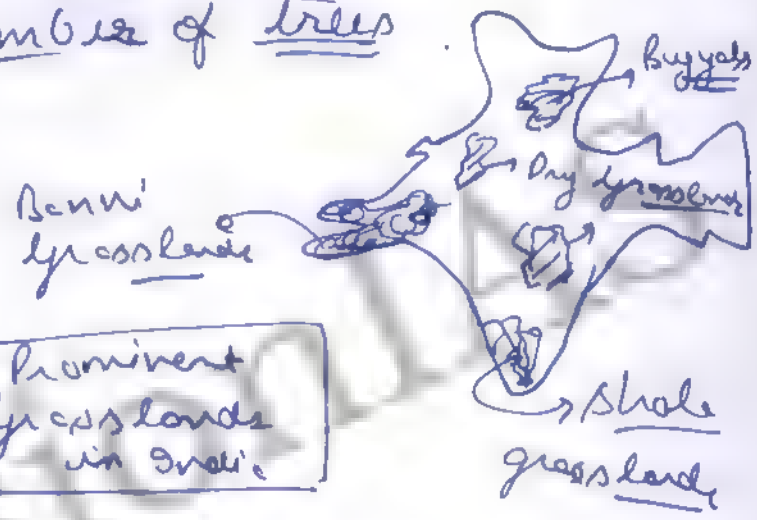
[Further] following the ideology of "LIFE - lifestyle for environment" could help to counter heat waves events.

18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Grassland biomes are uniquely categorized due to prominence of grasses with lesser number of trees.



Prominent grasslands in India

Characteristics of grasslands

1) Lesser rainfall ⇒ not enough to support trees.

2) Frequent fires ⇒ due to anthropologic and natural factors ⇒ [good for regeneration]

3) Diverse fauna - large grass pastures

(Eg): Big game country Serengeti

4) Burrowing animals are prominent
- Rats
- Rabbits etc

5) Temperatures are relatively higher

6) Generally, a transition zone between
- Desert (Thar)
- Evergreen forests (Western Ghats)

Bonni grass-land

7) Economy => largely pastoral → Cattles, camels, donkeys etc

(Eg): Kenya Tribes

Threats Posed to Bonni grassland

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Diversion of land for [agriculture]

2) Encroachment due to urbanization and industrialization ⇒ leading to infrastructure development

3) Rising cases of [Heat wave] ⇒ frequent fires and desertification (arising due to global warming)

4) Over-grazing at some place leading to permanent [land degradation]

5) Loss of social lives and culture of locals due to modernization

[Way forward]

1) Declare Eco-sensitive zones wherever required

2) Ensuring water availability for fauna / flora

3) Augmenting [people's participation] for restoration

Further, NGOs support and CSR activities could also be utilized for their savior

19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's notion of secularism is derived from our cultural value of ⇒ "Sarv Dharma Sambhava" and "Dharma Nirpekshta" [Vedic]

Challenge to inter-religious domination

1) Equal rights to practice religion [Article 25–28]

⇒ ⊢ Freedom to pay taxes for a particular religion. (Can be paid for all)

⊢ Freedom from getting educated from religion of any particular discourse.

2) Strict punishments under IPC and RPA (section 123) for

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

demonstrating dominance of any particular religion through assertiveness and violence.

3) Supreme court provided secularism as a basic feature of our Constitution.

- Legislature and executive can not favour for any specific religion dominancy

For subverting intra religious dominations as well

1) Sects and cults within a specific religion also has no dominance over one another

Eg: Shia - Sunni equal in the eyes of laws.

2) All the rights extended to religion are also extended to its sects

(Eg): Right to manage religious property (Art 26)

3) Casteism is also subverted under the doctrine of secularism.

Sarv Vaj Samabhav

4) Equal rights to women to practice within religion

Way forward further

1) Use education as a tool to instill the sense of inter and intra religion tolerance.

2) Any intra religion assertiveness must also be subverted on the similar grounds

3) Reform for equal rights for women (Triple Talaq)

This unique diversity of India with 8 major religions, and > 300 Jatis must be cherished

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उम्मीदवारों को इस प्रतिलिपि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Population of Urban centres is on the rise. There'll be 50% population living in cities in India by 2050. (world economic prospects)

Landscape of stark inequality and social exclusion

Yes ⇒

1) Top 1% of Indian ~~lus~~ population holds 42% of wealth. {majority exists in cities}

2) Social exclusions happening due to lack of space

(Eg): 65 million lives in slums (lack of proper documents to avail opportunities of urbanization)

3) Castism in urban centres gives way to discrimination based on class.

4) Unequal distribution of resources arising due to unequal skills and education

NO ⇒

1) Indian cities has led to better social inclusion for women
- Independence < Livelihood / Travel
- Better say in society
- Feminization movements (urban centres as hub)

2) Castism and religious differences curbed due to education system and industrialization of cities

3) Further, these cities provide a platform to upscale one's potential and become socially empowered and more equal to upper section

उम्मीदवारों को इसमें झकिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Further steps to make it more egalitarian

1) Skill development
- As per Assocham ⇒ jobs exists but people lack skills

2) Providing for living space ⇒ better inclusion to society.
(Eg): Dharavi slum redevelopment project

3) SHG like initiative for urban centres as well for women empowerment and to make them more equal to men.

4) Provision of basic necessities for all [Education, health, water, electricity

In order to realize the vision of developed nation @ 2047, Indian cities needs to function efficiently and with equal participation of all

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

SE

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01203838

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AAYUSH SAINI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24-08-27

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh School, Karol Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

LoP is a statutory body, having powers and privileges same as that of cabinet ministers. Party holding >10% seat share in opposition can have LoP of the house.

Expression of dissent

1) To deepen the democracy ⇒ voice of the people

2) To create a check and balance to prevent despotism of the government.

3) To project and counter ideas of the masses.

4) To protect the interest of the general masses
Eg: Protest against farm's act.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of LoP

1) To act as a leader to all the opposition parties forming coalition and projecting their ideas

2) To prevent ~~judicial~~ legislative and executive excesses.

3) To provide ideas and suggestions to the government for deepening of democracy.

4) To be present as the alternate centre of power in case the government fails (Eg) as a shadow cabinet

5) To remain as a link between the people and the legislature

6) Curbing authoritarianism via
- Protests
- Censure / adjournment motion

7) Balancing the powers in the house.

Further, LOP facilitates smooth application of 3D
- Debate
- Discussion
- Deliberation

for upholding Constitutional values

2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, ~~Sup~~ Judiciary has become more vocal towards usage of technology in passing judgement. It also provided the demand for ~~right~~ online proceedings of courts having are ~~as~~ considered as fundamental rights.

Integration of technology for accessibility

1) e-courts can help in faster judgement delivery {4.5 crore cases are pending}

2) Less logistical cost and cheaper ⇒ better access to common people

3) Justice delivery even at a remote location

Eg: e-courts, e-lok adalats etc.

For Capability

उम्मेदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Usage of AI for better access to knowledge by Judges
(Eg) SUPACE platform

2) Better data management

3) online filings of the cases even by common people

For efficiency

1) For faster transfer of documents using technology (Eg): FASTER programme (SC)

2) Bringing down of logistical fees (court fees)

Way forwards

1) Run pilot projects to check viabilities

2) Strong Cyber protection mechanism

3) Enhanced Private participation to improve user interface and simplifying the procedures (IT firms to be hired)

Involvement of technology can serve the universalization of justice delivery and much needed criminal justice reforms.

3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme court holds the power of original and exclusive jurisdiction in resolution of federal disputes (Article 132)

Balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy

1) Balancing the governors power.
- For containing misuse of pocket veto
Eg Case of Punjab 2023 ⇒ Government cannot keep the bill pending for long

2) To provide safeguards to tribals and scheduled areas under 5th / 6th schedule.
Eg: Suo moto cases for preserving rights of tribals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) To prevent central government overreach

(Eg): President rule is subject to judicial review (SR Bommai Case '1992)

4) To maintain cooperative federalism in the field of fiscal resources sharing

(Eg) Recent Judgment for allocating the funds to Kerala.

Thus, ~~the~~ cooperative federalism is proactively maintained due to timely interventions of SCs resolving the disputes

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NCSC is a Constitutional body under Article 338A for upholding the rights and safeguards of SC population.

Effectiveness of NCSC

1) ~~Watch~~ Has remained a watchdog for ~~rights~~ checking rights violation.
(5) matters regd CCSL.

2) Created an environment of deterrence to undertake violence/discrimination against SCs.

3) Acts as a knowledge hub for guiding government in policies formation in this regard.
{government consults regularly}

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) By having a power of civil court to investigate cases provides for effective justice.

5) ~~Acts as~~ Provides a check on the executive and legislative branch cont preserving SCs interest.

Issues remaining

1) Huge understaffing and vacancies exists

2) Delays in investigations due to unavailability of investigative staff.

3) Discriminations / untouchability still prevalent in our society
(Ex): upper caste discarded PDS shop by Dalit in Patan (2023)

4) Violence against SCs still exists
(Ex) Dalit - Rajput clash in Saharanpur

Way Forward

1) Capacity building → technology upgradation
2) Provision for more regional branches.
3) Time based complaint resolution

NCSC plays an important role in ensuring the traditional injustice. Lacunas should be addressed proactively

5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary committees find their reference in constitution. They can be either → Ad-hoc → Standing

Executive accountability through parliamentary committees

1) Check on finance
- Public accounts committee → Finance accounts, Appropriation accounts
- PSUs committee → PSU's accounts

→ Provides for a financial check and reports any mismanagement

2) DRSCs – examines the bill and provides for check on legitimacy demand for grants.

→ Provides for wider debate and discussion

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Other committees such as
- Privilege committee
- Committee on subordinate legislation
- Committee on government assurance
- Ethics committee

Seeks for executive accountability
⇒ "Checks and balances"

4) Ensures that wider national interest is served by executive
- Provision of public participation and experts
- Multiple ideologies from various parties

Issues

1) Only 16% of bills were referred to PCs in 17th Lok Sabha

2) PCs serving as a tool for meeting political agendas

Way forward

1) Making them a constitutional body
2) Compulsory provision of PCs participation in Bill Scrutiny (like USA)

PCs shall play an important role in upholding democratic principles for socio economic and political justice.

6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizen Charter is a document which provides for facilities available to beneficiaries, the duties they must follow and provision for redressal of grievance

Current issues

- Top down approach
- One size fits all approach
- Lack of people's participation
- Mere target meeting exercise to prepare a charter

How can it be improved and make it a powerful tool?

1) Public Participation at development stage

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Accountabilities clearly defined with specifying the post to be held accountable.

3) Providing it in Vernacular languages

4) Statutory backing (as recommended by IInd ARC)

5) Interest of vulnerable sections must be duly met
- women
- elderly
- citizens

Improvement in governance and empowering citizens

1) ~~Govt~~ People centric governance arises from governance centric electorate.

2) People will know about their rights ⇒ "Better demands"

3) Participation in governance ⇒ more effective service delivery.

4) Accountability and Transparency will enhance good governance and less leakages

~~Cite~~ "Window of Hope" charter, Mayurbhanj (Odisha) could serve as a template for other charters.

7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Donations and NGOs are based on the Gandhian principles of "Voluntarism".
There is 1 NGO for every 400 people in India.

Corporate donations aiding NGOs

1) For social development
- Better education, health care, eradicating poverty.
Eg: Samsung scholarships for students of NGO - "Darshana".

2) To meet their CSR targets
- NGOs are better connected to people ⇒ effective donations and development acts.
Eg: TATA uses NGOs support for implementing its MANSI initiative in Jharkhand.

उम्मेदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) For capacity buildings of society
- ~~For~~ By skilling and education
(Eg): TATA steel ⇒ "Gritiwi" initiative
to skill women via appropriate NGO.

Issues

1) Non-Transparency in donations
- Can act as a tool for money laundering
- Poor public participation

2) Corporate donations could lead to lobbying and protests by NGOs by mobilizing the people.

3) Foreign political interests could also be served (Eg): 2-3% GDP losses due to NGOs (IB)

Way ahead

1) Better transparency in allocations
2) Compulsory filing of returns on time by NGO.
3) Provision of public participation to make donations more effective.

If resolved, NGOs could serve as an important tools to uphold socio-economic development of downtroddens

8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

POCSO act investigates the cases of sexual offences against children and provides strict punishments for the same.

Merits

1) Acts as a deterrence against child rights violation and sexual offences.

2) Faster adjudication of cases through Fast track Courts

3) Provision for rehabilitation of the affected child.

Issues

1) Offences are still on the rise (NCRB)

2) Age of consent debate (16 v/s 18) exists : (many cases without conviction)

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Pending cases.

4) Inadequacies to safeguard child from cyber based sexual offences

5) Lack of NGOs support working in this field.

Correcting its course

1) Recheck the Age of consent through setting of commission

2) Faster justice delivery through fast track courts ⇒ (capacity building) through technology.

3) Fostering NGOs support for improving lifestyle of the affected children.

4) Specially trained investigation staff to be increased in numbers.

Sexual offences against children is a crime of most heinous nature. Reforms should be made for stricter implementation and creating deterrence.

9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

China ~~ac~~ is acquiring large number of ports through its debt trap diplomacy and economic levers

Ports across
- Hambantota (Sri Lanka)
- Djibouti
- Chawahar Port (Pakistan)
- Solomon Island port

etc

Impact on International trade and economic relations

1) Deepening China's trade relations

2) Ports help in safeguarding Chinese shipping industry.

3) Assertiveness of China creates impediments for other

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

nations to develop trade.

4) Debt traps further increase economic dependency of nations on China
(Eg): Sri Lanka, Djibouti (50% of GDP ⇒ debt)

5) Helps China to secure its SLOCs (Sea line of communications)

Way ahead for India

1) Improving presence on foreign ports through mutual development, (not debt traps)

2) Alligning with like minded nations to counter China
(Eg) Reform QUAD

Recent, development of Chabahar port and presence in Duqm port is an important win for India

10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WIPO is a UN body protecting the intellectual property rights across the globe and preventing illegal misuse and development of IPs.

Main function

1) Healthy development of IPs
2) Disputes resolutions and resolving inter-state conflicts.
3) Check on misutilizations and illegal activities.
4) ~~Ac~~ Promote international sharing for wholistic development of the nations
(Eg): Vaccine related

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent treaty and benefits for India

1) Safeguarding tribal knowledge about traditional medicines and other fields.

2) Counter illegal and misutilization of IPs

3) Intergovernmental cooperation for wholistic development of ~~tribal knowledge~~ traditional knowledge and its application.

India has recently been very vocal at WIPO platform, which is very good step, in regards to IPR safeguards and development

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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CBI was formed after recommendation of Santhanam Committee in 1964. It derives its power from DPSE Act 1946

Crucial role in Combating corruption

1) Mandated to investigate against violation of Prevention of Corruption Act 1988

2) Create a ground of deterrence for an employee to undertake corrupt activities.

3) Holds a credibility and trust of general masses for investigation.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Further plays a vital role in selection of the member (chairman) of (ED)/enforcement directorate) to curb money laundering cases under PMLA Act

5) ~~Vital~~ Apex agency for investigating cases on directions of LOKpal, ~~and~~ CVC and the courts.

Criticism and acting against federal spirit

1) Allegations against political misuse of CBI ⇒ low conviction rate

SC termed CBI as a caged parrot.

2) Conflict leading to removal of general consent by various state. (Eg) Tamil Nadu, Punjab

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Allegation of jurisdiction overreach ⇒ Conflicting jurisdictions of

State Police (vs) CBI

4) Regarded as tool to suppress dissent against government (Eg). Jharkhand CM case

Way forward

1) Clearly define jurisdictions to remain out of conflict with state government.

2) Improving accountability and transparency in the investigation (currently very opaque)

3) Revive Inter state Council (Article 263) to resolve disputes

4) Judicial activism whenever required

The above reforms when undertaken can further uphold the trust and credibility of CBI and further lead to Cooperative federalism

12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Governors office is modelled on Canadian form of constitution, where he/she serves the dual role of being the head of the state and also the agent of the central government

Overstep their constitutional role

1) Bill related
- exercising his unnecessary pocket veto (against Article 131)
- reserving the bill for president without any specific reason

2) Administrative issues
- not working as per the aid and advice of cabinet in day to day matters
(Eg): TN governor changed the governor's speech

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- Conflict with respect to chancellorship of the state universities

3) Ideological differences

- Serving as the centre's agent more as compared to state head

- Affiliation to different party to that ruling in the state.

Failing to act effectively when needed

1) Unnecessary pending of bill can disrupt governance by the chosen representatives

(Eg): Students suffered due to long pending of TN NEET bill.

2) Delays the executive function when required to act fast

(Eg): Punjab Governor case '2023 issue

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) ~~Tadi~~ Serving the political interest hampers the legitimacy of the office

But governor has an important role

1) To check the alignment of state's interest with the national interest

2) To prevent regionalisms

3) Acting as a link for better cooperative federalism

Way Forward

1) Fix the time for acting on bills {6 months - by Punchi commission}

2) Governor to not act as a agent of president {Sarkaria commission}

3) Impeachment provisions on the lines of that of Presidents.

The tussle impacts the governance and ultimately the common people suffers. There's need for improving the functioning of Governor's office through some reforms

13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

While USA is the oldest democracy (set up in 1776), Indian is the largest one.

Adherence to democratic principles by both

1) upholds human rights
   - Bill of rights
   - Fundamental rights

2) Ultimate voice of the people.

3) Checks and balances between organs of the governments to prevent despotism.

4) Independence of Judiciary to keep democratic principles at core

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Differences in electoral practices

1) Different ways to elect President

USA → directly elected by people
~~with~~, ~~the~~ if the ~~state~~ party gets majority votes in a state ⇒ the seats of whole party goes to that specific party
(unique in the world)

Indian → President indirectly elected
→ Prime minister elected through first past the post.

2) Governor's selection

USA → strong federalism ⇒ Governor of state directly elected by the people.

India ⇒ Governor selected by president.

3) Legislative appointments

⇒ USA → member of House of representative ~~the~~ elected for 2 years ⇒ (election every year)

→ Senate members are also directly elected for 6 years (equal representation of states)

India → Lok Sabha members are elected ~~to~~ for 5 years

→ Rajya Sabha members are ~~directly~~ indirectly elected by state legislatures for 6 years (unequal representations of states)

Despite differences in approach, both the democracies are ~~very~~ very vibrant and follows "government of the people, for the people and by the people" as their core value.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGT is a ~~unique~~ 3rd such tribunal of the world after Australia and New Zealand. It draws its power from NGT Act' 2010

Successful in meeting objectives

1) Provides for faster resolution of environmental cases [<6 months mandate]

2) Is helping out to reduce the burden ~~of~~ on judiciary (4.5 crore pending cases)

– Recently, SC declared that appeal lies to HC for further faster resolution

3) Has been proactive in imposing fines and defining compensations for environmental laws violation.

Eg: Fine against Art of living to destroy Yamuna Banks

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Helps in ensuring forest rights and securing the relation with forests, of the tribals

(Eg): NGT banned POSCO mining in Odisha to protect tribal rights (2012)

5) Providing for a [eco centric] approach by balancing development and environmental conservation

(Eg): Pollution related norms for discharge in Yamuna river (by NGT)

Failures and issues existing

1) Large number of pending cases

2) Delay in case resolutions {mandate of 6 months not followed}

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Restricting development for a developing country like India → (allegations)

4) Lacks investigative staff.

5) Laws → Forest Rights Act '2006, Wildlife protection Act '1972 } lies out of its jurisdiction {which are one of the most important ones in this regard}

Way forward

1) Capacity building
2) Better participation of NGOs and environmental activists
3) Clear defining of jurisdiction for healthy balance with development.

The role of NGT is gaining prominence due to rising biodiversity loss and climate change. Reforms to make it more efficient is the need of the hour

15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The institution of PRI was given through Article 243 after 73rd constitutional amendment act of 1992.

Platform for competitive politics

1) Acting as a [base ground] to serve political interests of large state/national parties.

2) Has provided political justice even to the downtrodden of women, SC/ST reservation.

3) Competitive politics leads the better demand of governance with more people participation. [people centric governance arises from governance centric elections]

उम्मीदवारों को इस स्तंभ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Not emerged as a agency of planning and service delivery

1) Largely dependent on state for policy formulation and implementation (non-federal vision)

2) Less funds at disposal for effective service delivery (spends on 5% of GDP unlike 50% in china)

3) Poor capacities
- lack of administrative training
- Technological backwardness for effective governance

4) Irregular gram sabha meetings and unequal for planning voices of
- women
- Dalits
- Elders

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Corruptions and misadministration

- Sarpanch pati
- Collusive corruption by Sarpanch aligning with VDO (sachiv)

Way forward

1) Training and capacity building
   - Social audits
   - e-governance

2) ~~Fund~~ More funds at disposal
   - effective governance (Bottom's up)
   - region specific planning

3) Social Audits and improving gram sabha's participation.

Steps taken

- GSDP initiative by government
- VRC initiative by ISRO (etc).

For effective DPSP implementation (Article 41) it is important to resolve the lacunes.

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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Interoperability is a feature of multidirectional operations by various stakeholders at a common platform based on ICT

S → Simple
M → Moral
A → Accountable
R → Responsive
T → Transparent

Features

- 2 way communication
- Better grievance redressal
- Better service delivery and improved efficiency
- Transparency and checks and balances

Steps taken by government

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उम्मीदवारों द्वारा इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Gatishakti initiative → to bring down the logistical cost via interoperability by number of ministries.

2) Public finance management system

- For effective management of funds & across various developmental projects of various departments.

3) Digital Public infrastructure

- Digi locker — one stop for getting all the documents

Steps taken to ensure effectivity

1) Provisions of vernacular languages for wider reach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Providing a portal for grievance redressal. (Eg) CPGRAM

3) 2-way communication ⇒ Consideration of public reviews.

4) Cyber security framework and good user interface.

Issues exists

- Issues regarding server down
- Susceptibility to cyber attacks and data thefts
- Poor digital literacy (especially among women and rural households)

Way forward

- Augment private participation to improve user experience
- Making it more interoperable with multiple stakeholders incorporations
- Strict cyber protection policies.

This would help in ~~the~~ enhancing transparency and accountability and making the government more efficient.

17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Autonomy wrt sexual and reproductive health is sine-qua-non to serve India's vision of "Women led development" (G-20)

Rights based discourse

- Under right to life and personal liberty (Article 21)
- Universal human right of bodily autonomy.
- Under rights of special treatment of women in certain case (Art 15(3))
- Right to privacy (under Article 21)

Bypassing the societal norms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Patriarchal mindset
- male dominance over bodily rights (eg) often leads to marital rapes
- lack of consensus (unwanted pregnancies)
- often leads to domestic violence is resisted.

2) Social setup
- Considered as a Taboo Topic (not discussed widely in schools)
- Lack of usage of resources such as sanitary pads (15% following the unhygienic way)
- Superstitions and prejudices {eg Menstruating women can't cook}

3) Health Care
- Poor access to SRH related products (especially in rural areas)
- Lack of knowledge in females
- Poor availability of contraceptive services

प्रत्यीक्षार्थी इसे इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Legal based issues

1) Marital rape isn't yet considered as a crime.

2) Policies are largely focussed on Urban women (who are more vocal)

3) Lack of government facilities for health in rural regions.

4) Government reluctancy to not conflict with societal norms

Way forward

1) Comprehensive policy ⇒ more focused on rural regions

2) Provisions of free sanitary pads

3) Education about SRH to both male and females

Initiatives such as MTP '2022 and Surrogacy acts are some positive steps in this regard. Further lacunas should also be addressed

18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 1

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) T5

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Immunization is very important for creating a healthy demography, which can contribute to socio-economic development of India.

Effectiveness in immunization coverage

1) Near perfect coverage of certain vaccines (eg) DPT

2) Played an effective role in eradication of Polio / smallpox from India.

3) Large staff ⇒ immunizations effectively present at rural regions

4) Multiple points for immunization
⇒ Anganwadi / ANM
⇒ SHCs / PHCs
⇒ Private clinics

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Very comprehensive list of vaccines under program
- From DPT to tetnus
- From Influenza to TB.

6) Missions such as Indradhanush played a very effective role.

7) Digitalization of track record under ICDS has further improved the immunization reach

Challenges that still exists

1) Tribals still have poor immunization records
- geographical isolations
- reluctancy towards modern medicines

2) Religion based superstitions and prejudice
Eg: Muslim population belief that vaccination give rise to impotency

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Rising Anti microbial resistance ⇒ poor R&D going on the counter it.

4) Bogus filings on portal by anganwadi to complete the task on ICDS platform.

5) Lack of capacities / trainings
- many misshots
- improper application

6) Poor knowledge of general population about vaccines.

7) Vaccine related disease is yet another issue

Way forward

1) Providing knowledge to general masses
2) Evidence based persuasion to anti reluctancies
3) More R&D in the field of new vaccine development.

Only a healthy population could help in realizing the goals of Amrit Kaal and for that universal immunization is important.

19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15

India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

G20 played an important role for India in projecting its vision of Vasudaiv Kutumbakam and showcasing our unique culture to the world.

Voice of Global South via G20 platform

1) Government conducted the Voice of global south summit just prior to G20 to realize the demands of Global South

2) India Played a vital role by democratizing the discourse by providing voice even to the most marginalised nation (SIDS)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Delhi Declaration is largely focused to serve the unique needs of global south

- SDG related developments in developing nations
- Reforms in UNSC to provide more voice to global south
- Global digital depository to serve socio-economic growth of global south.

Further

1) Emerged as a leader of global south by facilitating the inclusion of African Union in G20.

2) ~~Had~~ Provided ground to African nations to enhance its voices in global decision makings.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Platform to reverse the traditional exploitations of the west

4) Provided a centre for curbing hegemonistic tendencies of west via neo-imperialism

(Eg): French in Sahel region via economic hegemony

Issues

1) China's debt diplomacy in global south

2) China's BRI to serve its purpose

3) Climate justice issues {Poor compensatory justice}

Way forward

1) India should regularly conduct meetings of voice of global south summit

2) Collective demand for UN reforms and climate justice.

The upcoming era is of global south. India has an important role to play as a big brother.

29. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

UAE has emerged as an important key ally in gulf region with over 35 million diaspora (35% of country) and trade of ~~over~~ over $100 billion

Collaborations across various domains

1) CEPA – recently signed, will help in deepening of trade and improving trade balance.

2) BIT (Bilateral Investment Treaty) – recently concluded to secure and enhance investments

3) Energy security – UAE is one of the key crude oil suppliers to India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

4) Global Platforms

a) I2U2 (Israel - USA - UAE - India)
for deepening Socio-economic relations.
(UAE announced construction of food parks in India)

b) BRICS ⇒ UAE recently joined BRICS ⇒ one more platform for deepening Ties.

c) IMEC (India - middle east - Europe - connectivity)
- To deepen trade links and supply chain resilience

5) Space exploration
- ISRO and UAE space agency recently signed agreement for space exploration.

6) Abraham Accord
- helped India to balance its interest in middle East (Israel v/s Arabs)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7) Ideological support

- UAE supports India's vision of UN reforms

8) Environmental cooperations

- Both launched 'green credit programme' at COP28

Issues

- UAE is a part of BRI (China)
- Trade potential yet to be fully realized
- Trade not favouring India
- Conflict in Arab world (will impact IMEC)

Way forward

- Improve People to people connect [ICCR usage]
- Regular summits
- Upgradation to [2+2] dialogue

UAE can act as a gateway to the Arab world to deepening of ties with other nations

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका मे 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में सलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरान्त अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका मे कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर ले।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01203839

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AAYUSH SAINI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

25-08-24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh School, Karol Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नो के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम मे लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH***

All questions are compulsory

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Currently food processing industries contributes around 9.9% of GVA to manufacturing sector

Rapid growth leading to food safety challenges

1) Poor hygiene maintenance
As 75% are unorganized (poor checks)

2) Largely located in suburbs and small cities/towns where lab testing facilities are inefficient

3) Processed food in India has very high salt/sugar content
- issues of hypertension
- Diabetes

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Failures to meet international standards

(Eg): Recent ban of Indian spices in Singapore

5) Profit centric approach by companies at the expense of health due to very high competition

Way forward

1) FSSAI should expand the food testing labs

2) Strict law enforcements with stricter fines

3) Dedicated food safety related grievance portal.

4) Ideological changes and ~~[illegible]~~ people's empowerment towards healthy eating.

Recent initiative of compulsory mentioning of salt/sugar content at packaging by FSSAI is a positive step in this regard

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखनी चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Through PDS and FPS, 81 crore beneficiaries avail free ration for free (PMGKAY now extended to 2029)

FPS transformation as evolving process

1) Traditional FPS

- lesser usage of ICT
- Poor inventory management
- Leakages and inefficient supply chains
- Bogus beneficiaries issue and corruption by FPS shop owner.
- ~~Fo~~ Transportation related inefficiencies and leakages

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Undergoing Transformations

- Usage of ICT is making the distribution more efficient
  (Eg): e-Anna PDS system

- Schemes such as ONOR has helped in effective service delivery

- GPS linking to track the trucks {in Chhatisgarh}

- Inventory digitalization for curbing wastage (First in First out)

- linking with Aadhar to tackle bogus beneficiaries issues.

These transformations needs to be applied to all the states to improve the functioning of PDS scheme

3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Use of modern tech and ICT in agriculture can bring about another green revolution. Startups can play vital role in it.

Enhancing farm productivity

1) Drone based dispersal of seeds / fertilizer helps in decreasing input cost and putting optimum resource

2) Use of Artificial Intelligence
- for watering / fertilization etc.

3) Startups undertaking R&D in seed production for countering climate change impacts and less usage of water / resource to improve productivity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Enhancing market access

1) Direct linking of farmer to consumer
   - removal of APMCs intermediaries

{Ashok Dalwai committee - only 15-10% of market price goes to the farmer}

(Eg): Zepto.

2) Linking with supply chains and transportations.

3) Promoting [agriculture tourisms]
   (Eg): Pune based startup (alternative income source)

4) Improved inventory management to bring down losses
   {₹90,000 Crore - NITI Aayog}

These startups will can play a vital role in doubling the farmers income

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land reforms were intended to provide land to the landless, land consolidation, improving productivity and improving access to finances.

Digitalization of land reforms

1) To resolve land based disputes
- curbing land mafias and illegal encroachments
- Land to the tillers (original allocations)

2) Digitalization will lead to better access to credits (using as collaterals)

3) Will facilitate easier transfers and land acquisitions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Prepares a ground for [private participation]
- leasing of land
- Contract farming.

] with Conclusive land records.

5) Digitalization will bring down land related pending cases in India. ⇒ farmers could focus on effective usage

[Current schemes in place]

1) SVAMITVA scheme: For rural lands

2) Digitalization and modernization of land records scheme.

Further, government should move towards [Conclusive] land digitalization for better land management in India

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5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Currently manufacturing sector contributes to around 7% to GDP.

Manufacturing led growth model

For utilizing demographic dividend

1) Large youth population (among age 29 years) to contribute to manufacturing sector

2) To curb the extra pressure on primary sector, manufacturing sector development is sine-qua-non

3) Manufacturing sector ~~does~~ provides employment to large populations (compared to service sector)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Accelerating economic growth

1) To serve the vision of **Make in India**

2) To improve the GDP contribution by manufacturing sector to 25% (Indian Manufacturing Policy 2013)

3) Manufacturing sector provides boost to other sectors

Primary
- Raw material demand

Tertiary
- Transport, marketing

4) To tap in **China + 1** opportunity to serve Amrit Kaal vision

Steps to be taken

- Skilling of population (currently only 2%)
- Extension of PLI schemes
- Boost to FPI (huge potential)

To be developed @ 2047, it is important to provide boost to manufacturing.

Sektar

6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a large coastline of 2500 Km with millions of people living and important metro cities located.

Growing natural hazard due to CC

1) Cyclones – due to rising of ocean temperature

2) Rising sea levels – 0.2 m since Industrial revolution (IPCC-AR6)

3) Loss of resource → Fisheries loss
→ Tourism Potential

4) Flooding → Cyclones
→ Urban heat islands.
→ Marine heat waves

5) Disease spread due to contaminations of freshwater sources and storm surges

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Resilience of Coastal communities.

1) Alternate livelihood opportunities
   ⇒ Coastal fisheries replaced by aquaculture/aquaponics

2) Construction of retaining wall, rubble stacks, sand bars to counter extreme weather pattern

3) New development of seed variety (resistant to saline ~~weather~~ environment)

4) Ecosystem restoration
   - Planting of Mangroves {Eg: By West Bengal after Cyclone Amphan}
   - Restoring Corals using biorock technique.

5) Better adaptability ⇒ Setting up of dedicated adaptation fund for coastal region

6) Ideological changes ⇒ "MISSION LIFE" to conserve the environment

Resilient coastal communities are prerequisite to ensure smooth trade and maritime security

7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, India and UAE launched Global green credit programme at COP28 on the lines of Indian initiative of launching GCP in India.

Going beyond carbon management

1) Facilitates conservation of the whole ~~protecti~~ environment, in isolation of just reducing the carbon.

2) GCP initiatives can earn carbon credits that ~~vis~~ vis-versa is not true.

3) It not only focuses on reversing climate change but also
- Biodiversity protection
- ~~Im~~ Improving lifestyles of people

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Promoting more sustainable environment

1) Provides for economic benefits a person / organization can earn through environmental conservation efforts.

2) Provides a nudge to the individual to participate, not just the organizations

Various Concerns

1) Overlapping with Carbon Credit programme

2) Confusion among stakeholders (not clearly defined yet)

3) Development v/s sustainability debate (for a developing country like India)

4) Poor awareness of general people

Way Forward

1) Link the initiative with Mission LIFE

2) Easier ~~can~~ user interface to operate and use.

→ GEP can play a vital role in curbing "Triple planetary crises"

8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NaVIC is a ~~ge~~ geographical positioning system indigenously developed by India (IRNSS). It comprises of 7 satellites system and provides navigation upto 1500 Km from Indian Borders.

Need for NAVIC despite other options

1) To hold autonomy even in the time of geopolitical crise
Eg: USA suspended GPS services during Kargil war

2) To emerge as a net security provider in the region.

3) To boost the market of Geospatial data to undertake economic growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) To slowly move ~~a~~ towards indigenization of ~~the~~ critical infrastructure.

5) To safeguard Indian borders.

~~Ga~~ Way forwards

1) Provide for more satellites for global coverage.

2) Collaboration with like minded countries for better data sharing and utilization

3) Provide to neighbouring countries for free (Gujral doctrine)

4) Improving awareness and user-interface to deepen down its utilization among common people.

NaVIC put ~~the~~ India among the handful of countries having indigenous navigation. This deepens ~~the~~ India's geopolitical position

9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per UN reports nearly $2 trillion worth of money is laundered each year.

Cyber enabled financial crimes for money laundering

1) Usage of crypto currency to launder money (out of reach of central banks)

2) Usage of online banks and financial institutions (having lower safeguards)

3) Using Dark Web to launder money

4) Ransomware attacks to gain illicit money are on the rise (~~[illegible]~~)

Eg: AIIMS ransomware attack

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Addressing the issue

1) International cooperation to bring down cyber shell companies and safe havens

2) Flexibility in law making ⇒ quickly adapting with new challenges.
(Eg): Reform PMLA'2002

3) Linking CERT-IN with money laundering prevention unit for better cooperation and resolution.

Prevention of money laundering is important for not just preventing exchequer losses but also to prevent drugs smuggling and traffickings

10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Army is slowly moving towards indigenization and innovation to emerge as a self dependent super power at global stage.

Need for technology absorption

1) To modernize the weaponary
- developing state of the art weapon equipments
- better radars / situational awareness tools

2) To reduce its dependency on imports
- SIPRI report ⇒ India as largest importer (3% of GDP)

3) To be self sustaining and indigenous

even in the times of geopolitical crises (maintaining its strategic autonomy)

4) To boost private participation and encouraging new startups
(Eg): TDF fund.

5) To enhance market of India's defence products

Challenges

1) Low RnD fund allocation
- India spends 6% of defence budget on RnD
China spends 20%.

2) Reluctance of among private participants to engage
- huge capital cost required.
- greater responsibilities

3) Dependence for key input materials on imports (Eg) semiconductors.

Increasing the RnD fund and boosting support to startups via grants could help India to serve its vision

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NER is comprised of group of ethnically diverse people, having unique culture and lifestyle, much different to that of other regions.

Issues faced for Trade and Industrialization

1) Insurgency - industries reluctant to set up due to low and order situation.

- ULFA outfit
- NSCN led demands of NAGALIM
- Kuki-Meitei conflict
- Mizo liberation front

2) Hostility in neighbourhood

- Myanmar → refugee incursions
→ drug smuggling

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उम्मेदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Bangladesh → Illegal migration issues
  → Smuggling and trafficking

3) Cultural fundamentalism

- ethnicities do not allowing other people (outsiders) to reside and participate

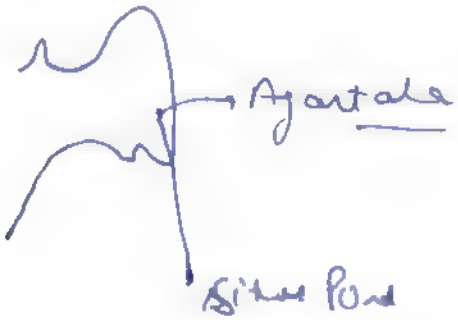
  (Eg): ULFA did violence / Nellie Massacre)

4) Poor connectivity / Geographical isolation

- poor access to market of mainland

5) Poor international trade

- <0.02% of total FDI India received.
- Non-completion of projects such as Kaladan Multimodal connectivity



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives taken

1) PM-DEVINE - for boosting industrialization
   - skilling of people

2) AFSPA - Manipur, Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh } To counter insurgency

3) International linkages
   (i): IMT Trilateral Highway
   BBIN highway project.

4) National project for horticulture development in NER.

5) Various Peace deals with insurgents
   (i) UNLF - Deal (2023)

What to do next?

1) Link the development of NER with Act East policy

2) Facilitating peace and development through Civil Action Plans

3) Extensive skilling programmes

NER is a gateway to South-East Asia which holds large trade potential.

12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per NITI Ayog's Composite water management Index, water crisis will cost India 6% of GDP by 2050.

Era of Climate change and water scarcity: Impacts of agriculture

- Shift in cropping patterns ⇒ will hamper food security
- Declining ~~the~~ of soil productivity
- Depleting ground water will create agricultural issues
- Rise in extreme weather patterns
  - Heat waves
  - Cloud burst etc

(will decrease crop yield)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro irrigation System

- Sprinklers
- Sub surface irrigation
- Drip irrigation

Sustainability of Agriculture

1) Higher water use efficiency – reduces excess water usage
   [less burden on ground water
   currently 81% diverted to agriculture]

2) Less dependence of monsoon which is fluctuating due to climate change

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Fertigation could resolve the issue of over-use of fertilizer, which contributes to climate change (NO_2 / N_2O emissions)

4) ~~Wi~~ Reduction of weed and other microbes arising due to over watering and will rise due to global warming.

Issues

- Expensive
- Initial cost high
- Choking of nozzles
- High expertise

Initiatives

1) PMKSY — development of micro irrigation
   - Aar khet ko pani
   - Per drop more crop

2) Micro irrigation fund by NABARD

Further, more R&D and private participation in the field can bring ~~our down~~ the overall cost down and will increase efficiency

13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Railway currently contributes around 25% to the movement of domestic freight, against 71% by road transport.

Current issues pertaining

1) Competition with passenger trains (lack of dedicated corridor)

2) Delays => Average speed lesser than road transport (priorities given to passenger trains)

3) Poor linkages with other modes of transports
Roads, Waterways

4) Old carriers => slower speeds and prone to accidents

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Poor private linkages - most transports for the government.

6) Minerals-centric - majorly transports coal / ores / gypsum ⇒ ~~poor~~ poor linkages for consumer good

7) Poor port linkages - to the main ports and dry ports.

Strategies to improve

1) Create more dedicated freight corridors
(like Eastern DRSC ⇒ Sonnagar to Dankuni)

2) Provide for private participations
(Bibek Debroy committee)

3) Synergies with other modes of transport (will bring down logistical cost ⇒ currently 14% of GDP)
Eg: PM Gatishakti a positive step.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Extend Kavach system for freights as well to reduce accidents.

5) Modernization of freight with aluminium rakes and faster (more powerful) engines.

6) Expanding rail network to target suburbs and Tier II and Tier III cities

7) Better port linkages (Sagarmala project a positive step)

Efficient freight network will not only provide more market access through exports and internal movements but will also bring down logistical cost.

14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

India recently ranked under 5 in progress in meeting its INDCs in the world.

Factors that aided India

1) Government's proactiveness

- slowly undertaking phase down of coal plants and policies to develop renewable energy

(eg): PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

2) Improvements in manufacturing of equipments

- PLI scheme in solar cell manufacturing

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Undertaking of attitudinal changes

- mission LIFE (life style for environment)

4) International Cooperations to develop renewable sector and technological sharings

Eg) ICET signed with USA has renewable power as one of the component.

5) Emerging as an International leader

- ISA (One sun One world one grid)
- IBA (international cooperation for Biofuel development) (during G20)

6) Innovation and R&D

- swiftness in adopting 3 phased nuclear plan
  - 2nd phase (FBR) under experiments

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Indiginization of technology
  (Eg): High ash content coal gasification plant developed by BHEL (to produce methanol)

Issues exists

1) Expensive as compared to thermal
2) Still large dependence on imports ⇒ solar cells from China
   ⇒ Lithium cells from Hong Kong
3) Poor Private participation in R&D.

Way Forward

1) Extend PLI scheme for other energy producers → Electrolyzers (Hydrogen cell)
   → Wind turbines
2) Make people partners (augment GOBARDHAN scheme in Rural)
3) Innovation fund for Startups.

Shifting to green energy is sine qua non to meet our Panchamrit targets.

15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture is the 2nd largest greenhouse gas producer after Power sector. Further it leads to other pollution factors

Land, water, Air

Agricultural runoffs leading to environmental pollution

1) Water pollution ⇒ inclusion of chemicals → Copper, Zinc, Sulphate in water

- detrimental to fisheries
- Bio magnifies
- Impacts human health due to water used for drinking

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Eutrophication

Agriculture runoffs → Algal Bloom → Sunlight blocked → Death of flora/fauna → Bacteria consumes oxygen for degradation → Death of water body

3) Heavy metals → Cd (Cadmium) ⇓ Present in phosphorous fertilizer
→ Zinc

- Heart related problems due to Cadmium
- Heavy metals often leads to cancer cell production.

4) Greenhouse gases emissions

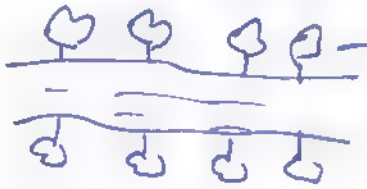
when NO_x gases dissolves in water and gets released overtime.

Steps can be taken

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Micro irrigation measures
- Prevents runoffs
- High water use efficiency

2) Construction of Riparian buffers



Planting along river channels

& Agroforestry can be utilized

3) Change in cropping pattern
- moving towards millets in Punjab for less water usage

4) Use of phytoremediation methods to soak chemicals and heavy metals (eg): water hyacinths

Further, one must follow the ideology of LIFE (lifestyle for environment) to act as a guiding light

16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent Manali floods were the direct result of overexploitation ~~on~~ on environment arising due tourism activities.

Breaching of ecological carrying capacity

- Excess waste generation
- Very high volumes of pollution
- Excessive infrastructure development
- Enchoachments on the river channels.
- Over population.

Leading to man made disasters

- Landslide → Roads constructions
  → Tunnels
  (E.g.) Silkyara tunnel collapse

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Cloud bursts ⇒ due to change in heat balances
- Land subsidence due to over weight of infrastructure
  (Eg): Joshimath case
- Floodings – due to encroachments of channels and dams construction
  (Eg): Manali floods

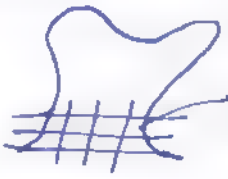
Measures that can be implemented

1) Discovering and developing alternate tourism destinations

2) Extensive EIA before any infrastructure development.

3) Application of Green Less and measures of environmental audits

4) Ensemble models of weather prediction



Reading weather pattern of (9 x 9) km grid and for a decade

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Zero waste policy
- Heavy fines on violations.

6) Development of greener transportation and sustainable pathways
(eg):- Ropeways instead of roads
- "e-vehicles only" zones

7) Making locals the conservation partners
- Policy formulation and implementation

8) Extensive preparation of risk - vulnerability maps and decentralized policy formulations.

9) Early warning systems with extensive use of ~~weather~~ doppler weather radars

These measures need to be implemented before the tipping point of climate change destruction arises.

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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Superconductors are the materials whose conductivity ~~changes with change in temperature~~ is very high. They find usages in number of fields
- electronics
- sensors
- transistors (etc)
- Magnets

Fueling innovation in diverse fields of SnT

1) Better and faster electronics
- improved transistors and circuits
- ~~Mobile Phones improvements~~

2) Computing
- Boosts the development of modern robotics
- Super computers and quantum computers can be ~~are~~ developed using ~~semiconductors~~ superconductors

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Automations

- modern day robotic arms in industries
- Autonomous driving vehicles (ADAS)
- Boosting 4th industrial revolution

4) Innovations in renewable energies

- Solar cells comprises of semiconductor (silicon)
- For smart metering to prevent AT&C losses (currently ~22% in India)

5) The field of medical sciences

- Vitals monitoring devices
  - SPO2, ECG.
- Surgeries via robotics.

Current issues

1) Monopoly of few nations
   - China
   - Taiwan
   - USA

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~2) Red cost of semi~~

3) Developing faster modes of transportations

- Maglevs
- Bullet trains

4) Field of medicines

- Better MRIs

5) Unfolding the secrets of universe

- Higgs Boson particle collider will improve

6) Better power transmission

- Bringing down of ATnC losses (currently 22%)

Superconductors

Could act as one of the wonder materials of 21st century

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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक सपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत मे बौद्धिक सपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IPRs are the right provided to innovator to remain protected from misuse and bear the fruits of his/her innovation

Various laws

1) Patent Act ⇒ Protection of Innovation for 20 years

2) Copyright Act ⇒ To safeguard artistic work

3) Trademark protection Act ⇒ To safeguard trademark of company

4) Active member in TRIPS and following WIPO related laws

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Excessive regulation hampering effective commercialization

1) Issues regarding evergreening of patents exists

2) Multiple window clearance required for utilization

3) Foreign Participation gets affected due to stringent and confusing laws

4) Corruption ~~in~~ and red-tapism in ~~innovation~~ administration

5) Multiple laws with overlapping domains and Jurisdictions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward

1) ~~Fa~~ Provide for single window clearance

2) e-governance

Better IPR policies are important for undertaking technological development and fostering innovations

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) (1)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) (2) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sekatkar committee provided for theatrization of four commands involving clubbing the personnels of different services under a common commander

5 Proposed → Northern (China Border)
→ Western (Pakistan Border)
→ South (Maritime Border)

Challenges of Theatrization

1) Already skewed resource ⇒ sharing not a viable option
Eg: IAF has just 34/45 squadrons active

2) Suppression of other services by a larger service (Army)

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Different kind of training for 3 service ⇒ compatibility issue might arise

4) It is being said ⇒ "India is not geographically large enough to undertake the aterization"
(Unlike China, USA)

5) Inner conflicts between services might arise during operation
(Blame games during wars)

Importance of theaterization

1) Resource sharing efficiency improves
+ Avoiding duplications

2) Better synergies during war.

3) Could help in quick assembly of the forces in any crises arises.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Working in silos might make the operation less effective.

5) Resource Sharing leads to augmentation of capabilities

Eg: Army being provided with radar data by Airforce through surveillance.

Way Forwards

1) Dedicated training module.

2) Indigenize the resource as per the need to facilitate the atmanization.

3) A neutral commander to be appointed not following any prejudice.

4) Greater role of integration to be provided to CDS.

The atmanization has been very successful in USA and China. Similar approach should also be taken by India.

20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Borders are vital for facilitating trade, security, international relations and demonstration of ones geopolitical power. ~~They need~~ Border villages needs special treatment.

Border villages for Key strategy for enhancing border security

1) Can work as security partners
⇒ helping security forces in times of crises
(Eg: Arunachal people helped armed forces during 1962 Indo-China War)

2) Can play a vital role in combing inter border crimes
→ Trafficking
→ Drug smuggling
→ Illegal migrations

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Could collaborate with security forces ⇒ "acting as a local spies" and giving information about illegal cross border activity.

4) Could play a vital role in resolving interborder | disputes and | peaceful coexistence

(Eg): Inter district coordination committee in Bhutan / India

Measures taken by the government

1) ~~Vibra~~
Vibrant ~~Bo~~ Village Programme ⇒ Socio economic development of people settled at ~~Chi~~-Indo-China border

- Infrastructure development
- Tourism Promotion
- Reversing migration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) VDFs (Village defence force)
- Providing weapons and training to border villages of J&K to counter insurgencies
{Recently 30,000 weapons distributed}

3) BADP (Border area development plan}
- For infrastructural development in border regions

Effective participation of border villages and their capacity augmentations is vital for ensuring not just the external security but the internal as well

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